

# Detector characterisation for the investigation of micro-bunch instabilities at Diamond Light Source.

**Aiveen Finn**

JAI Octoberfest 2014 at RHUL

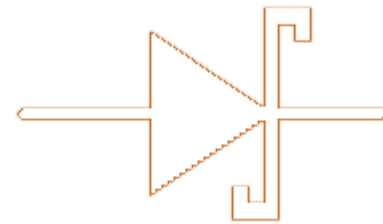


# Micro-bunch instabilities (MBI)

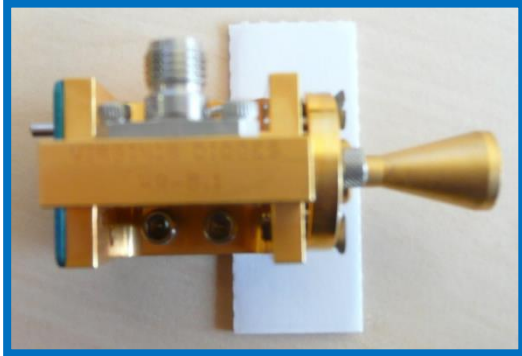
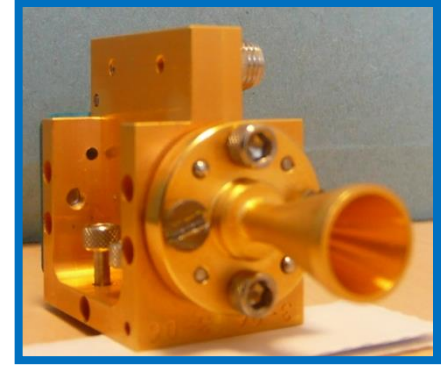
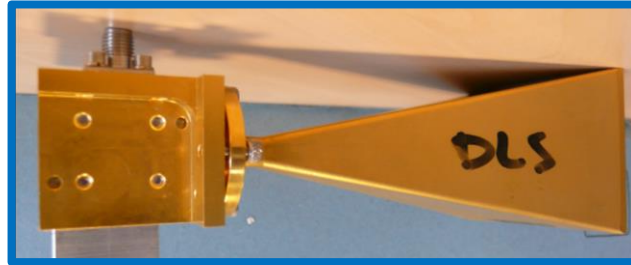
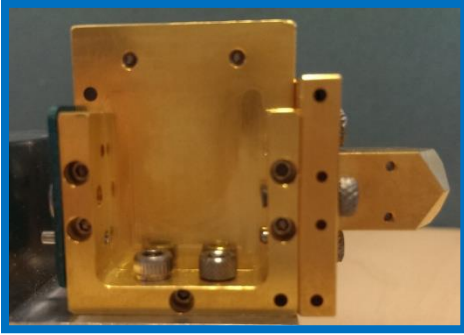
1. Threshold current exceeded
2. Bunch filaments quasi-periodically
3. Emit CSR in mm range
4.  $\lambda_{\text{CSR}} < \sigma_z$

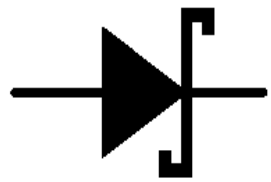
# Aims

1. Measure the spectral characteristics of the radiation generated via the micro-bunched beam in a turn by turn regime.
2. Develop a single shot spectrometer.
3. Characterise detectors for the spectrometer.



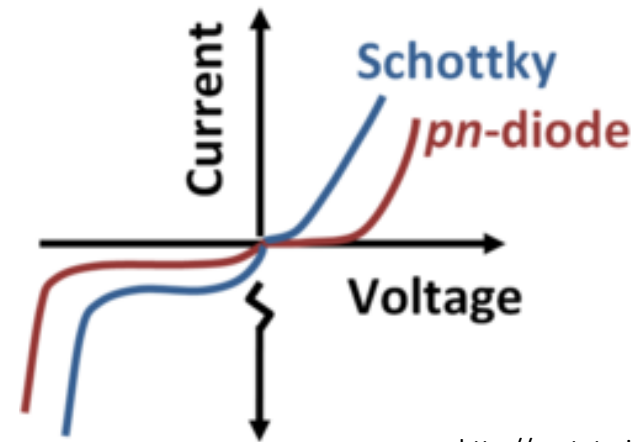
# Detectors





# Why Schottky Detectors?

- Ultra-fast
- Excellent sensitivity
- Low noise
- Room temperature



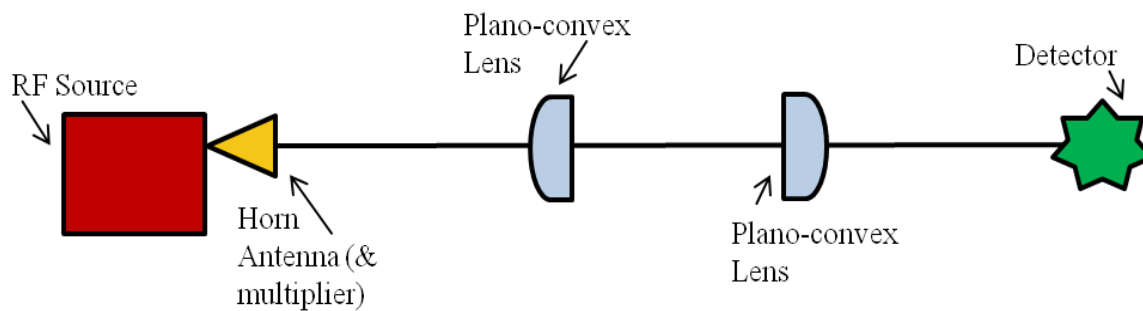
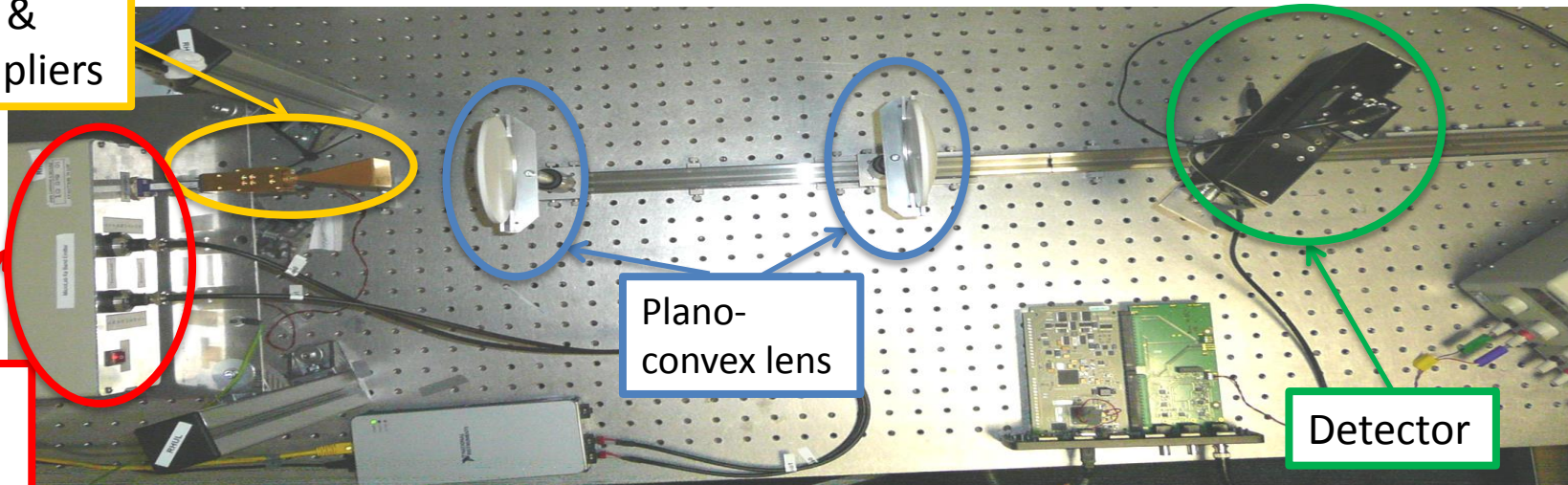
<http://ecetutorials.com>

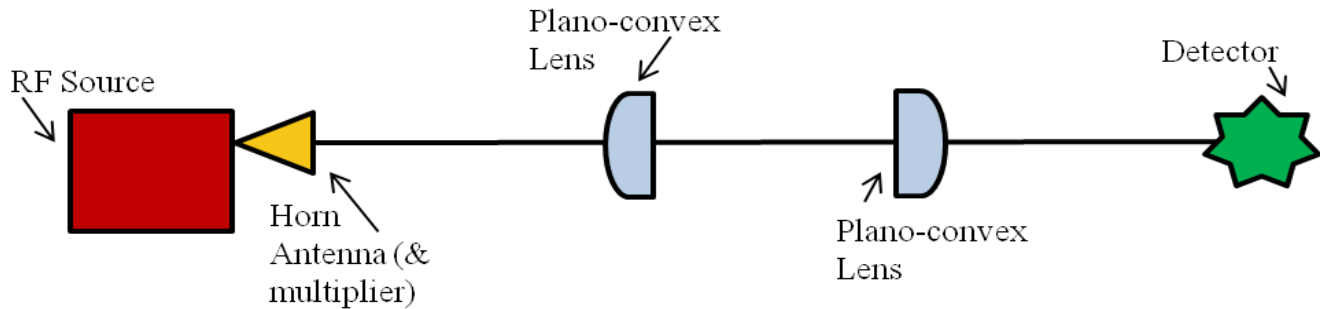
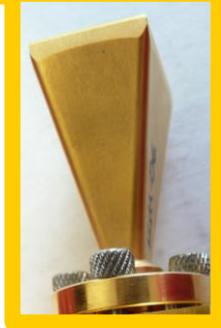
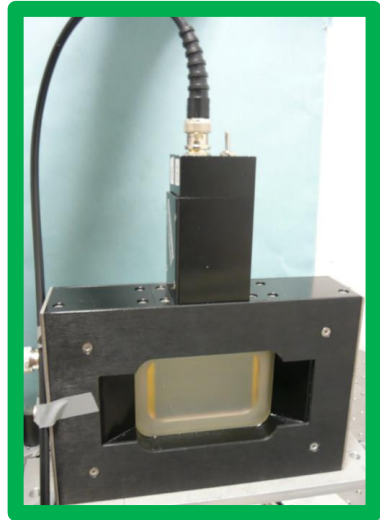
Horn & Multipliers

RF Source

Plano-convex lens

Detector







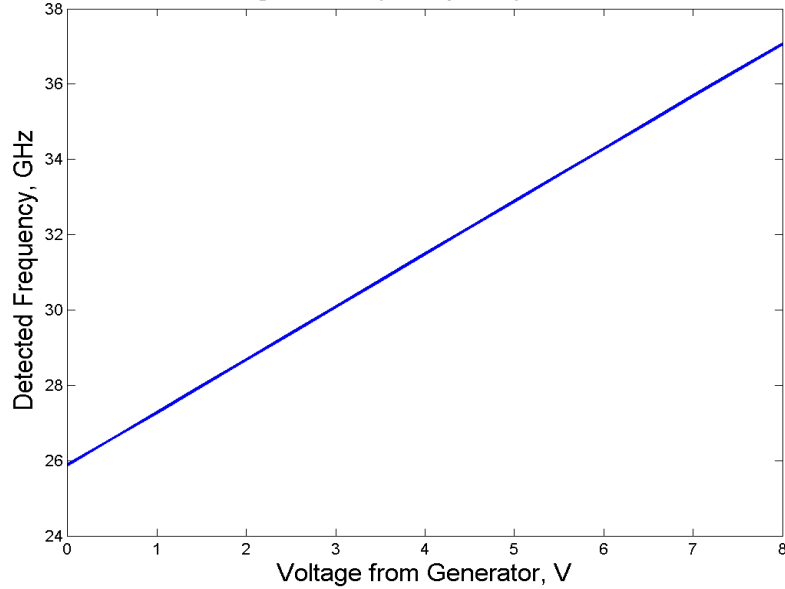
# RF Source

- Ka band emitter
- **26.5 – 40 GHz** → 240 GHz
- Voltage controlled oscillator (Gunn diode)
- Frequency & attenuation controlled via BNC contacts or dials

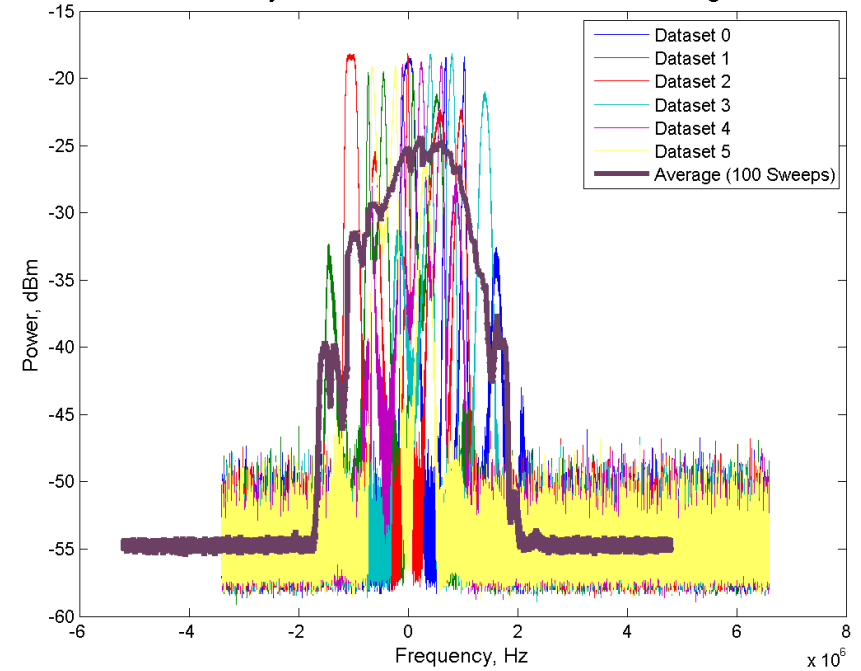


# Quantification of RF Source

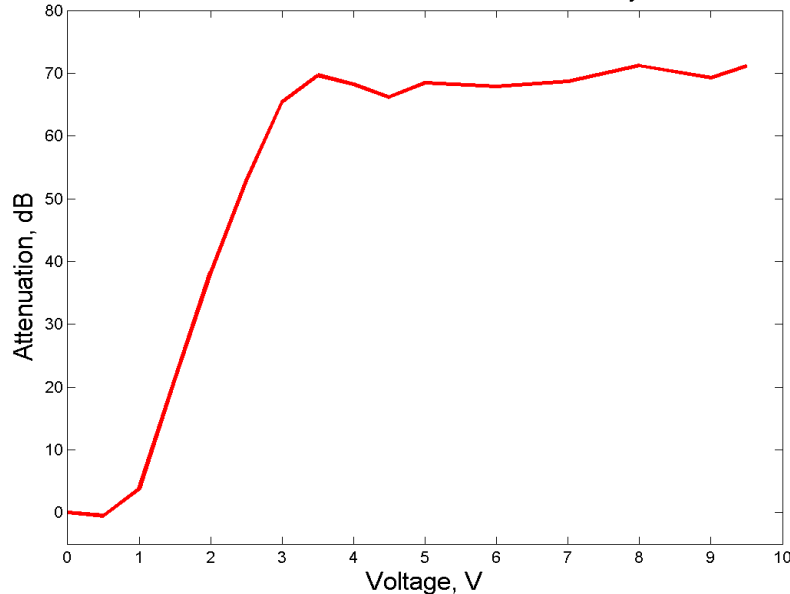
Determining the Frequency Output of RF Source



Stability of RF Source - 6 datasets & Average

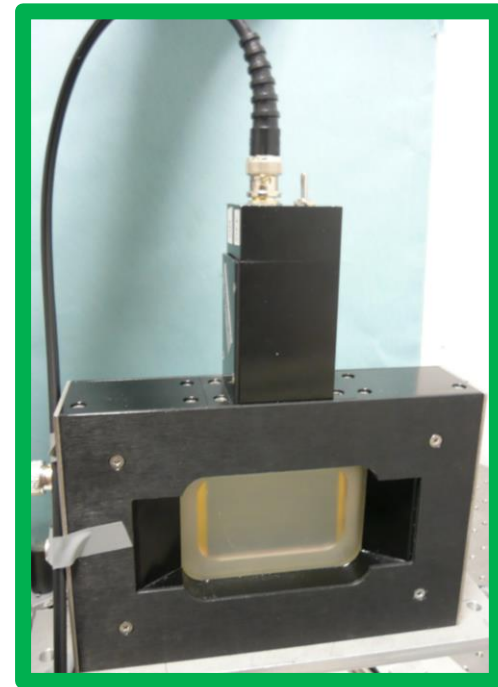


Attenuation of Ka Band Emitter Measured by TK Meter



# TK Head

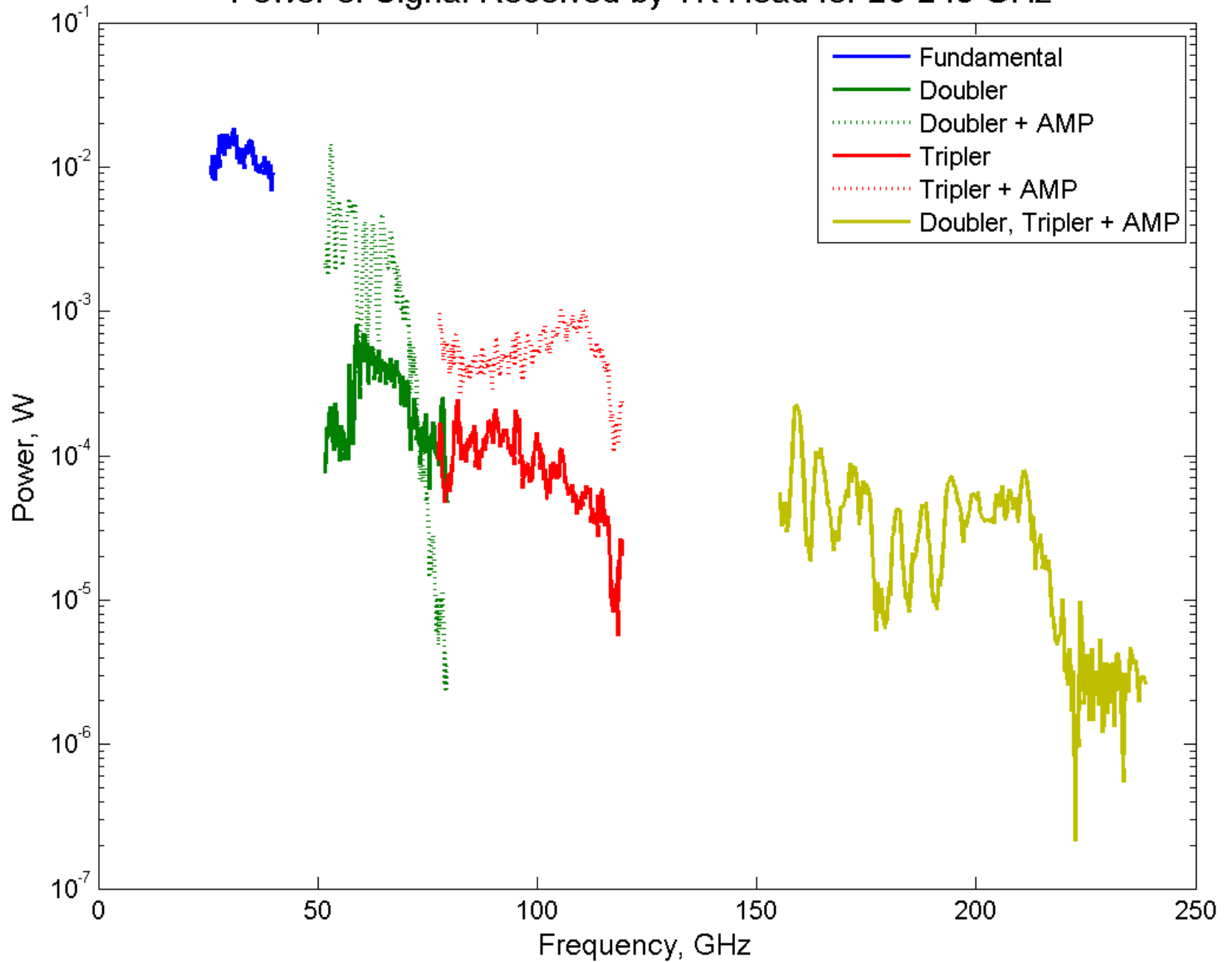
- Thomas Keating Power Meter
- Broadband
- ‘gold standard’
- All detectors to be compared against it



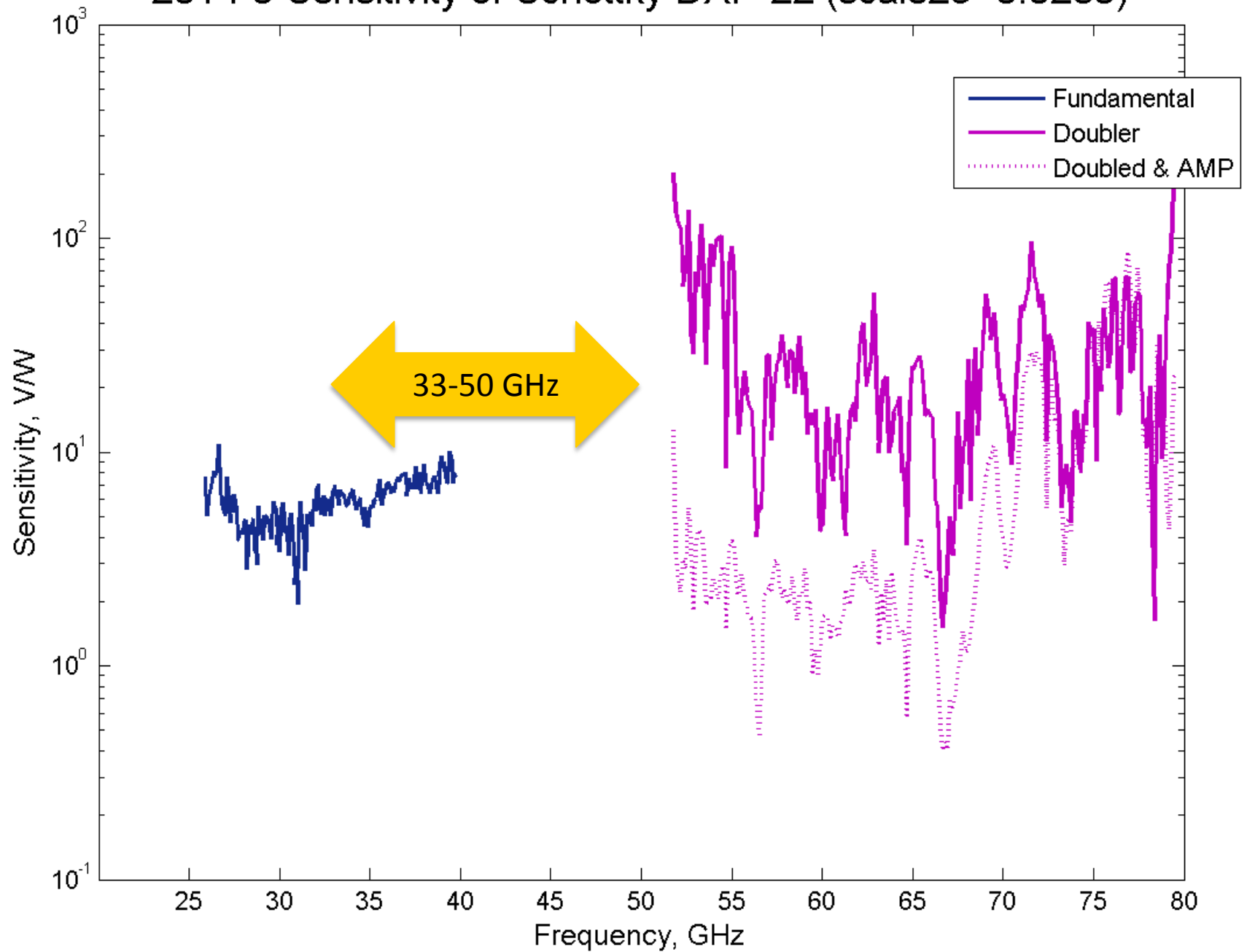
*John Adams Institute  
for Accelerator Science*



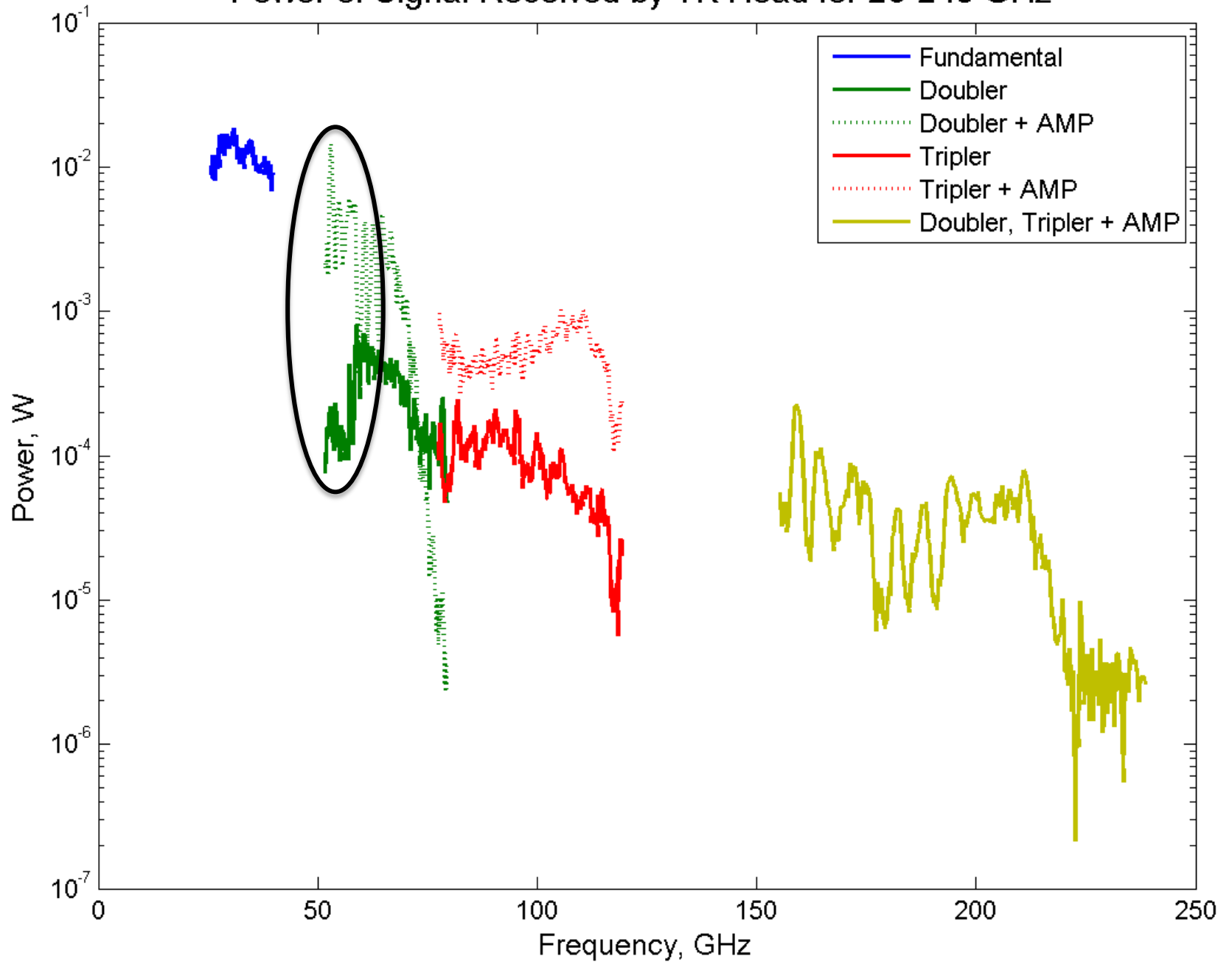
### Power of Signal Received by TK Head for 26-240 GHz



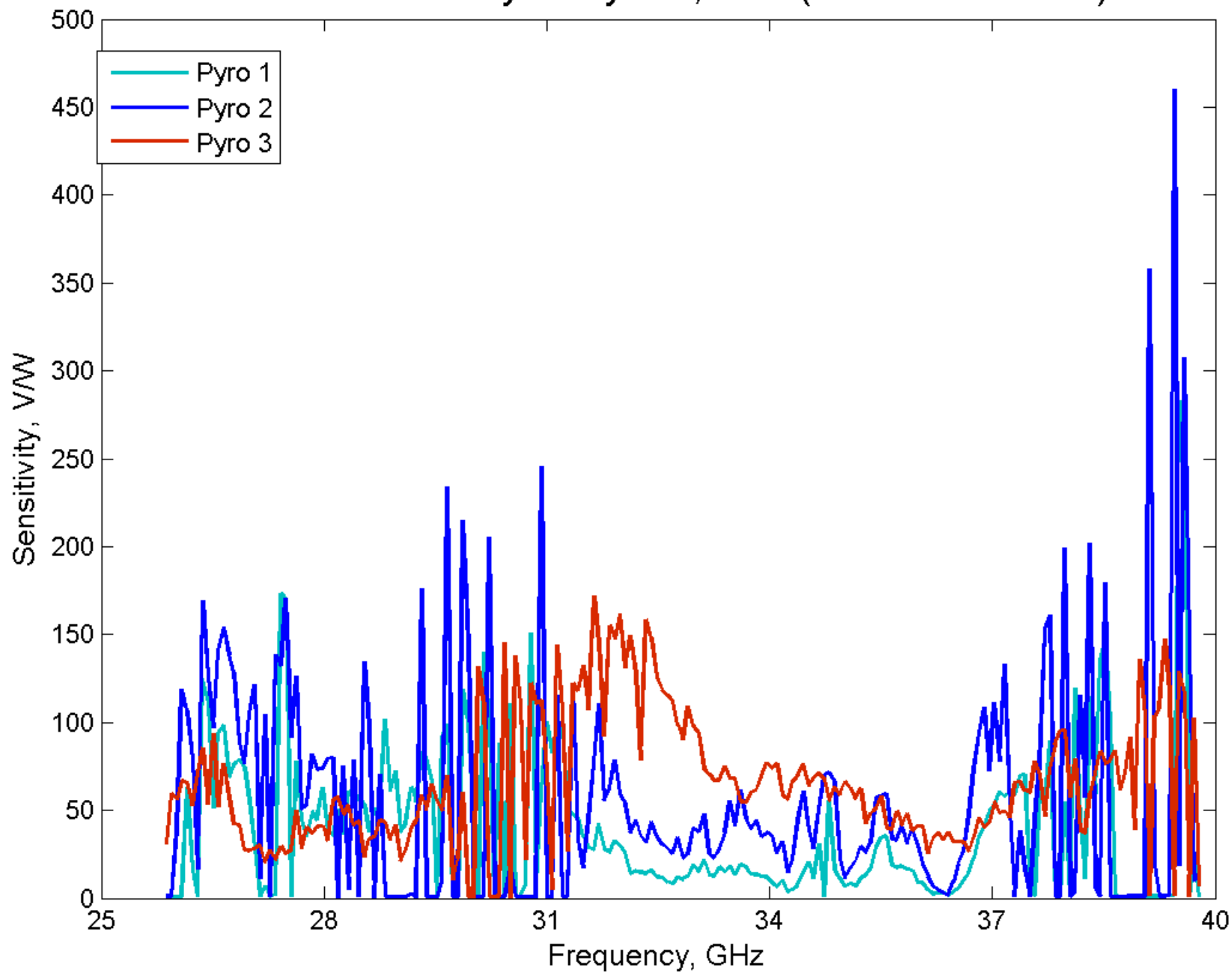
# 2014-9 Sensitivity of Schottky DXP-22 (scale25=0.0289)



### Power of Signal Received by TK Head for 26-240 GHz



2014-9 Sensitivity of Pyro 1,2 &3 (scale25=0.0289)



# Further Work

- Investigate difference between doubler & amplified doubler.
- Determine sensitivities for the detectors.
- Continue to design the spectrometer.

# Thank you

With thanks to P. Karataev, G. Rehm, W. Shields and the  
Diagnostics Group at Diamond.





# Frequency $\rightarrow$ Wavelength

- $\nu = 3 \text{ GHz} \rightarrow \lambda = 100 \text{ mm} = 10 \text{ cm}$
- $\nu = 30 \text{ GHz} \rightarrow \lambda = 10 \text{ mm} = 1 \text{ cm}$
- $\nu = 300 \text{ GHz} \rightarrow \lambda = 1 \text{ mm}$
- $\nu = 3000 \text{ GHz} \rightarrow \lambda = 0.1 \text{ mm}$
  
- $\nu = 26.5 \text{ GHz} \rightarrow \lambda = 11.3 \text{ mm}$
- $\nu = 40 \text{ GHz} \rightarrow \lambda = 7.5 \text{ mm}$
- $\nu = 52 \text{ GHz} \rightarrow \lambda = 5.8 \text{ mm}$
- $\nu = 75 \text{ GHz} \rightarrow \lambda = 4 \text{ mm}$
- $\nu = 120 \text{ GHz} \rightarrow \lambda = 2.5 \text{ mm}$
- $\nu = 240 \text{ GHz} \rightarrow \lambda = 1.3 \text{ mm}$

# References

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- Rehm, G., Morgan, A. F., Bartolini, R., Karataev, P., 2009, DIPAC 09, Basel, Switzerland.
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- Thomas Keating Absolute Power Meter System Installation and Operating Instructions, Version 3.2, 2010, [www.terahertz.co.uk](http://www.terahertz.co.uk).
- Virginia Diodes Inc., VDI User Guides, [www.vadiodes.com](http://www.vadiodes.com)

# Multipliers & Amplifiers

